

which it runs, spreading the straw thinner as it goes to the apron or grain belt, and thereby giving the grain a chance to fall clear of the straw.

5d. The case with which it can be removed for storage or left on the machine, as in other Macdonalds, being by a swing brace from the side.

5th. The strong and heavy gearing in the leather belt, and the apron and grain belt, covered with leather to vest slipping and wearing of belts.

6th. The covers on the oil cups of the boxes, to keep the oil from drying up.

6th. The nine bars in the cylinder, with teeth m of the best quality of iron, made expressly for the purpose.

7th. Observe the tracks, and examine the workmanship and finish of the whole machine.

8th. The cylinder is covered with the best leather, or leather belting (or rubber if preferred), and are warranted in every respect.

9th. The cylinder is covered in and in view of the poor and hard times, will sell them on easy terms.

Wm HARRIS, GUILD, ANGELL & TYLER

**ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE CITY**

Shrimp, Crabs, Clams, Siberian Crab and Pear Juice, Salmon, Grape, Quince, Mushrooms, Pickled Cucumbers, Fresh Lobster, Chicken, Mushrooms, Pickled Cucumbers, Jamocha, Assorted Pickles, two excellent varieties of fine Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Pepper Sauce, Oatrup, Worcestershire Sauce, English Chish Sauce, French Mustard, Sarsaparilla, and many other goods, &c., &c.

All Warranted Good

I will sell them at Old Prices.

Jenaville, April 16th, 1883. ap18daw2m

WAR CLAIMS.

THE undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims ⁱⁿ **Against the Government,** including Pension, Half Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers, and Arrests of Widows and Orphan children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lapins Block, Jenaville, Wis. **H. N. COMSTOCK,**
Belldawit! Attorney at Law

Gilt and Rosewood Frames.

A LARGE arrival just received at
1840 **SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.**

WAUKESHA STREET.
I have just received a large and well assorted stock
LEATHER,
FROM THE BEST
Eastern and European Tanneries
ALSO
FINDINGS
Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand
a large and full assortment of the
Best Stock in the Market.
Call and examine my Stock and Prices.
J. C. BAILEY.

I asked my way up from a boy among the
 hard-fisted, grubby mechanics of New Eng-
 land. I make no pretensions to aristocra-
 cy or noble blood, and always treat as
 the poorest lad in my employ, if he
 is honest and industrious. You speak
 of a quill pen, and I shall oblige you
 by sending you one. But the goods
 must be paid for before leaving the build-
 ing, as we are giving no more credit to
 shareholders. Present appearances indi-
 cate that we shall soon have trouble with
 the south. And if southern political bro-
 ckers fail in their speculations, I do not in-
 tend that any of your notes in my posses-
 sion shall increase their embarrassments.¹⁴
 The southern merchant was astonished
 and he was grieved! He was indignant! He
 swore a little! But it didn't do any good.

The product in 1862 reached 1,270,000 bushels of salt—the result of 22 wells.—The estimate for 1863—the number of wells having reached about 100—is 4,000,000 bushels, nearly one-half that of the Onondaga salt springs of New York.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Try it. For sale at the home of putting up necessary.
Sign of the Golden Mortar,
Main street. [ap23daw] C. B. OOLWELL.

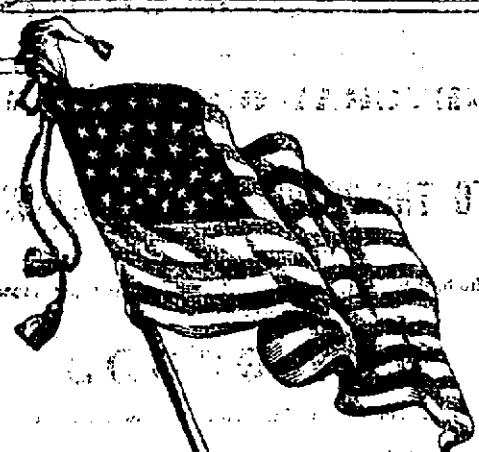
Alexander Kid Gloves!
LARGE Invoice of the above Gloves this day received from the makers, and for sale at the lowest prices.
and Gentls. SMITH & BOSTWICK,
January 21st, 1868. [a23daw]

The American Encyclopaedia.
COMPLETE in 16 volumes, 8vo. paper, at the Old
Price, \$3.50 per vol., containing all the latest
ap21daw - wds. MOSELEY & BROTHER.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.
HOME heavy Brown Paper, which we sell by the
yard, manufactured expressly for printing under
ap21d
O. J. DEARBORN.

APPLIED line of Crates and Chamblee Scares
[a23daw]
SHEETS & SONS.

VERBENA,
DOUBLE EXTRACT TONQUIN MUSE,
PRAIRIE FLOWER COLOGNE,
PRAIRIE FLOWER COLOGNE,
PRAIRIE FLOWER COLOGNE,
Something New Something New.
Put up in Attractive Style
BY
Tallman & Collins,
at their
PERFUME LABORATORY.
NEW BOOKS.
PAUGHEN'S History of the Reformation in the
Time of Calvin C. 12. 150.
Leaves from the Diary of an Army Surgeon.
Country Living and Country Thinking.
Hand Book of the United States Tax Law, just re-
vised at
MOBLEY & BROTHER'S.



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Conspicuous Treason.

The Milwaukee News, in answer to our statement that Vallandigham is opposed to the war for the Union, insists that he is only opposed to its policy. But in stating his position, it is obliged to say that he disbelieves in war at all as a means of restoring the supremacy of the constitution in all the states. He is opposed to any war for the suppression of the rebellion; that is his position. The News is careful not to take this ground itself, but argues the case for Mr. Vallandigham. We don't like men who dodge behind somebody else, to say what they dare not utter boldly. Will the News tell us whether or not it is in favor of putting down the rebellion by force of arms? We do not ask you to give an opinion about the policy that has been used, but are you in favor of any war of any sort whatever to subdue the rebels? If you are you are opposed to Vallandigham—if you are not you are as guilty of treason as he is. In times of public danger no man has a right to add to the peril of those in the field, by the assertion of opinions and the inculcation of doctrines which have that effect of tendency, and it is the duty of the government, or of the military power, to decide what opinion has that tendency, and from that decision there can be no appeal.

You say that Vallandigham has conscientiously opposed the rebellion. We do not know when or where. All the speeches of his we have ever read were against the right of making war upon the rebels. It is too late to talk that kind of stuff when our friends are drawn up in battle array against the rebels. We must support them as they stand there in the trenches before Vicksburg, and not weaken their confidence in themselves nor in our own army, by vain and idle discussions about whether it is constitutional or right to shoot rebels. When we see a man, or a newspaper, continually opposing the war, and every means designed to carry it on, we set him down as a friend of the rebels. Vallandigham appeals to his conscience, but it is the conscience of a Benedict Arnold, or a Judas Iscariot. These two noted traitors might have thought it right or good policy to do as they did, and referred to the condition of their conscience as a justification of their treachery, but the sturdy manhood of the world has decided that they were guilty. They had no right to have such consciences. Doubtless Stonewall Jackson believed in the rebellion and prayed for its success, but he was none the less a traitor and an enemy of his country. So it is with Vallandigham, and so we fear it is with the Milwaukee News.

PROLOGUE.—Gov. Yates of Illinois has prorogued the legislature of that state. By the constitution he has a right to do this, if the houses disagree respecting the time of adjournment. This being the case, the governor "took the responsibility" of doing his legal right, at a time least expected by the copperheads. As it is "constitutional" they ought not to object. This action of the governor defeats the avoidance attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of Chicago in a bill authorizing horse railroads throughout the city.

ENROLLMENT IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—The Wisconsin of yesterday says—"The enrollment for this county is finally completed, and the number of names obtained exceeds those of last year by about 15 per cent. There has been far less trouble experienced in procuring them than was anticipated, although there has now and then been some opposition displayed. The last demonstration reported, was the shooting of Mr. Thomson, one of the enrolling officers in the town of Greenfield, on Wednesday last. No harm was done, however. The list has been made out very thoroughly, and those who flatter themselves that because they have not been called upon, their names have not been taken, may find themselves mistaken one of these days."

COPPERHEAD MOVEMENTS.—A dispatch from Milwaukee to the Chicago Times says that it is the intention of the democratic central committee to call the state convention to nominate state officers at an earlier period than heretofore, probably the 1st of August. H. L. Palmer, W. P. Lynde, Nelson Dewey, Judge Dunn, Col. Starkweather and Benjamin Ferguson, are talked of in connection with the office of governor.

A certain Dr. Grass, who has lately been recruiting for the rebel service in the southern part of Hancock county, Illinois, was recently pursued by two men detailed for his arrest by the provost marshal general. He was mounted and armed when he was discovered. They ordered him to surrender, but he only replied by firing his gun at one of the party, the ball passing through the crown of his hat. They again called on him to surrender, when he put spurs to his horse and tried to escape. Three shots were fired at him, which failed to bring him to. After chasing him three-fourths of a mile, he was killed by the fourth shot—"the constitution" receiving another severe wound at the same time we suppose.

The Herald was long on needles with regard to the "900,000" soldiers whom it asserted that the Tribune had promised or predicted that a boldly defined emancipation policy would add to the Union armies. From an early day it has insisted that that policy was a failure, that it had added nothing to the national strength, while attracting heavily therefrom the idea of inducing negroes to fight their late rebel masters was ridiculous—that there was no fighting in them; &c. &c. We are happy, therefore, to find in Saturday's Herald a letter from its correspondent with General Banks' army, bearing on Port Hudson, which fully confirms the statements of our own correspondent at that point with regard to the splendid fighting of the colored regiment (Second Louisiana) which took part in General Sherman's attack upon the right of the rebel stronghold. The Herald man says:

No more desperate fighting has ever taken place than that of the division of General Sherman yesterday in the attack upon the right of the enemy's position. Our men defied the storm of iron and lead that was hurled against them as if it had always been their business to do so. They moved steadily forward, under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising. When Ciudad Rodrigo was stormed, the flower of the English army was selected for the "forlorn hope," but they, veterans as they were, never moved with firmer step or more solid column than did the 2d division of the 19th army corps in the attack of yesterday upon the right of the enemy's position. With an impetuous charge, the 6th Michigan and 128th New York carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, but they were compelled to give way, for the enemy had massed his troops here, and it became necessary for our glorious fellows to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Not much ground was lost, however; we only failed to maintain our position within the main works. The 2d Regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Col. Naylor, were in the van when they went in on the advance, and when they came out, only a hundred men could be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. There are other incidents connected with the conduct of this regiment that have raised them very much in my opinion as soldiers. After firing one volley, they did not begin to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance, it was all up with the rebels.

This, mind you, is the testimony of an enemy of a Herald man who confesses that he did not believe negroes would fight well till he was obliged to. The fact that they left six hundred dead in the rebel works, out of nine hundred, when compelled by overwhelming numbers to fall back, is not the most essential; they had the advantage against strong works that had not been breached, under a terrible enfilading fire of artillery. The Herald man says that they moved forward under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising. This is the hardest test of soldierly capacity—anybody can charge in the open field, where the foe stands face to face with you, and is as liable to fall as you are. But to storm heavy fortifications, where you know that nine-tenths of your shot will be utterly wasted and useless—to walk steadily and slowly up to all but certain death, with a full knowledge that your fire is all but wasted—this is work that none but good soldiers can endure. And this Herald man says that "the flower of the British army" at the celebrated storming of Ciudad Rodrigo "never moved with firmer step or more solid column" than did this second division of Gen. Banks' army in the assault on Port Hudson, with a negro regiment at the post of honor! And those negroes not merely "fought with the desperation of tigers"—they fought valiantly as well as terribly. Knowing well that fortifications can never be taken by standing before them and popping at them with musketry, "after firing one volley, they did not begin to load again, but went in with the bayonet; and wherever they had a chance, it was all up with the rebels." That is the way the bravest veterans charge fortifications, and that is the way negroes, who had never before been in serious fighting, are now besieging them. He has been informed by Hunter, from South Carolina. The rebel garrison is said to number only about 5,000.

Our wounded here have all been amply taken care of. Those who could be, have been moved to the Memphis Hospitals. Others are in field hospitals, and doing well. Several sanitary boats from the states have arrived. They found all the wounded taken care of. The management under Dr. Hough, of Grant's staff, is the subject of universal praise.

All contributions for the wounded should be through sanitary committees. I think Grant will have a battle with Johnston, but he is amply prepared. The siege trains have been brought to the front, and are in position. A battery of 8-inch Dahlgrens was yesterday taken up, and will be worked by naval officers. Our officers and men are confident that there may be a hard battle, but that they will occupy Vicksburg.

Cairo, June 10. Special to Chicago Journal.—The opinion is gaining ground that Johnston will attack our forces at Vicksburg in the rear. It is reported by gentlemen just from headquarters that Grant considers his position here as he could be found elsewhere, and that if the government will reinforce him properly, he thinks the great battle of the south-west may as well be fought there as at any other place.

The government is certainly doing all that could be asked. Our reports from Vicksburg are to Friday evening.—There is no important change.

MADISON, June 10. Special to Chicago Tribune.—A statement prepared at the adjutant general's office, for the provost marshal, shows that Wisconsin has furnished 1,126 men in excess of all calls for troops. Of those sent into the service, 41,949 volunteered, and 1,739 were drafted; making a total of 43,588. The first congressional district, including Milwaukee county, is deficient 420; and the fourth district, including Ozaukee and Washington counties, is short 824.—Both districts are largely democratic.

The Journal has the following particulars of the shooting of Douglas, the enrolling officer in Dodge county. He had just commenced the performance of his duties, and had called at one house and taken the names of those subject to military duty, when he was fired at from behind a clump of bushes. The ball struck him in the right shoulder, and he fell to the ground; recovering himself, the concealed murderer again fired, inflicting another severe wound near where he had been previously shot. The wounds were considered dangerous, but he was not beyond hope of recovery. Prompt measures will be taken to punish this outrage, and prevent like occurrences.

Last Night's Report.

SPECIAL TO THE CHICAGO JOURNAL.—The N. Y. Evening Post's special from Washington, says: "The fight between Hooker's cavalry and Stuart's force yesterday, was a very brilliant exploit. Our men crossed the Rappahannock and made an attack, driving the rebels from their entrenchments, and took a great body of prisoners—number unknown."

From officers who participated in the fight, it has been ascertained that yesterday morning two brigades of Pleasanton's cavalry, under Buford, made an important reconnaissance towards Culpepper, and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights of the war. The force was composed of Buford's brigade and another brigade under Col. B. F. Davis, supported by two batteries of artillery and two regiments of infantry as a reserve. At 12 o'clock on Monday night, the cavalry bivouacked near Deyver's Ford, on the Rappahannock. At three o'clock in the morning the men were called. At four o'clock they crossed the river. Beyond the ford was a semicircular belt of woods, with a range of rifle-pits near the edge of the timber, and a line of pickets guarded the ford. The 3rd N. Y. cavalry crossed first, drove the rebels back to their rifle-pits, and, after a desperate combat, cleared the woods, the enemy falling back upon their artillery, and maintaining a position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came up, and they were driven back six miles in the direction of Culpepper Court House, where our forces returned and re-crossed in good order.

Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and was of the bloodiest character—mostly hand to hand, with sabre and pistol, and in the woods. The heavy timber was not very dense, so that horses could advance through it, but the undergrowth was thick.

Our loss is terrible, and the slaughter of rebels was fearful. The approximate number of the casualties on both sides are not reported. Col. B. F. Davis was killed. "By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines, their plans have been frustrated and the intended raid of Stuart's forces prevented."

SPECIAL TO CHICAGO JOURNAL.—The position in the rear of Vicksburg is substantially unchanged. Sherman's corps is on the right, McPherson's on the center, and McClernand's on the left. Regular approaches are being successfully made. Our parallels at some points are within thirty yards of the enemy's works.

Blair, with seven infantry brigades, has been to Mechanicsburg, within 19 miles of Yaxco City. Our cavalry, under Col. Johnson, 28th Illinois, met rebel cavalry, under Adams, and drove them. Blair returned from the reconnaissance on Sunday. The rebels were yesterday reported advancing by Hall's Ferry, and also by Mechanicsburg.

Yesterday an advance regiment of Kimball's division landed at Safford, a light with 2,000 rebels under Wirt Adams, and fell back under cover of gunboats. Other regiments coming up, attacked and defeated them; killing many. Thirty-five prisoners arrived this afternoon. Eleven of our wounded were left at the hospital.

Banks has invested Port Hudson, landing at Bayou Sara. He had a great battle of May, winning a victory, and driving the rebels to their stronghold, where he is now besieging them. He has been informed by Hunter, from South Carolina. The rebel garrison is said to number only about 5,000.

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Another of the great geographical puzzles is solved: "The sources of the sacred Nile, unknown, but inquired after for thousands of years, and an object of curiosity to the intelligent from the days when Herodotus could get no satisfactory account to the present, are at last revealed by an adventurous Englishman, Capt. Speke."

In a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, printed in English journals received this morning, the fortunate discoverer writes: "I said I would do it, and I have done it. The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahri Abiad (White Nile)."

Sir Roderick Murchison adds: "This discovery by Speke and Grant, by which the southern limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age, and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud."

The lake Victoria Nyanza, which these two Englishmen have thus ascertained to be the true source or headwaters of the White Nile, was discovered by Capt. Speke on the 3d of August, 1858. He set out with Capt. Burton, but left the latter at the Lake Tanganyika, and pushed on alone until he reached Victoria. He reported this water to be extensive, the southern extremity lying about one hundred and fifty miles south of the equator, and the northern reaching at least a degree north of the equator, in longitude 34 degrees or 32 degrees.

Capt. Speke returned to England convinced that this lake he had discovered was the true source of the White Nile. Capt. Burton ridiculed the supposition, and it was received with doubt by the geographical public. Pursued that he was right, and determined to prove it, Speke returned to the African coast, organized a new expedition, and left Zanzibar with it September 25th, 1860.

About a year ago, on the 11th of April, 1862, they were reported in latitude 1° 30' south, having discovered a river which they believed to be the first certain branch of the Nile. About the end of March last, he and the small remnant of his party arrived at Khartum, having followed the stream from the lake Victoria Nyanza down. Of seventy men who formed his retinue on leaving Zanzibar, only seventeen remained with him.

It was a happy accident for Captain Speke, that in the last letter he opened, on emerging from the darkness of unknown land communicated to him that he had, during his absence, received the highest reward the Royal Geographical Society can bestow, for his discovery of the lake in 1858. He writes:

"I think I may safely say that I never felt so rejoiced as I did when Petherick delivered to me your letter notifying me that the Royal Geographical Society had adjudicated to me their Founder's Medal, for the discovery of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, the more so as the kind expressions in your letter reached me just as my trials were over."

In another letter, written March 30th, from Khartum, he says: "We left Petherick, wife and doctor all well at Gondokoro. Baker, who was the first Englishman we met with, gave us assistance in boats, stores and money."

The doctor mentioned can scarcely be Dr. Brownell, an American, whose death was reported some months ago. But it was also reported that Mr. Petherick had been killed, and this appears now to have been an error.

Thus, a geographical problem as interesting as that of the northwest passage, and longer than that the subject of intelligent speculations and research, is at last solved. The stubborn earth has given up another of its secrets, and there remains now no great prize for geographers and explorers to strive for. Bayard Taylor wrote, some years ago, "Since Columbus looked upon San Salvador, the earth has but one emotion of triumph left in her bosom, and that the reserved for him who shall drink from the fountains of the White Nile."

Treasonable Conspiracy.

It will be remembered that at the time of the arrest of the Knights of the Golden Circle, at Reading, Pa., some weeks ago, the whole affair was derided by the copperhead press. The trial of Huber, and the other leading conspirators, has just been concluded in Philadelphia, and four of the traitors, viz: Huber in \$2,000, Oxsentier in \$1,000 and Dr. Hlig in \$1,500, have been required to give bail to take their trial at the next term of the court. Some of the testimony in the charges was highly interesting. One witness, who overheard a conversation at which Huber was present, testified:

"I was in the kitchen when the people came in and went into room; there were about forty persons there; heard Huber tell them that if they should get drafted they should get pistols and resist being taken; he said that they were sworn in; I did not hear all that was said; they were standing with their hands uplifted; I was looking through a knot hole in the door of the room; Huber was standing by a table six feet long; he was talking against the republicans; heard him say if the secessionists were to come north, then the members were to raise their hats three times; this would lead to their recognition by the secessionists, and their property would not be disturbed. If one member met another, he should say H O, and if the other man was a member, he would reply R D. The grip was given to each man by Huber, and he explained it. [Here witness shook hands with the interpreter, to show the sign.] It seems to be the pressing of the forefinger on the wrist about where the pulse beats. Huber said that whenever a meeting was desired to be held, they must write to him, and he would come. They must not mention anything about the meeting, but merely say in the note, the words 'come and pay your debts.' He would understand by this what they meant."

The oath administered, as testified to by several witnesses, bound those who took it "to go against the emancipation proclamation, against the confiscation bill, and must resist the draft."

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have already purchased the iron for the track from Coy. lumber to Portage City. The contractors for grading will, we believe, next Saturday, and the work will be commenced.

This link will make the distance from Milwaukee to La Crosse 193 miles. The Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company and the Chicago and Milwaukee Company have consolidated, leaving but one company from here to Chicago, under the consolidated management. This company are determined to have a connection through the city with the roads running west and northwest. We hope, in a few months, to be able to announce that a union depot has been agreed upon.

The Fond du Lac Air Line Road is to be organized in a few days. Several large subscriptions have been promised to commence with.—Wisconsin.

Afternoon Dispatches.

New York, June 11.

Rumors are afloat of a disaster at Vicksburg. No information either way. It is understood that advices from Vicksburg to the 6th have been received in Washington, but they are not thought to be of an important character.

There, the officer in charge was a man of the 2d Illinois cavalry. When within two miles from the town, our men were met by rebel pickets, who at first would permit them to proceed no further. The major in command refused to deliver the provisions to any other person than the Union surgeon in charge of our wounded at Jackson, and was finally allowed to enter the town, blindfolded, while Confederate soldiers drove his teams. He found the citizens very much excited, and very indignant about the sackling of the city by our soldiers. They insisted him repeatedly:

While there he heard of the murder of Col. Cameron, of the 47th Illinois, by a party of rebel cavalry. Col. Cameron remained behind our forces after the evacuation of Jackson, to urge stragglers forward. He was alone without any of his command. At the public square a crowd of citizens surrounded him, and commenced heaping violent abuse upon him. He replied to them kindly and pleasantly that he was sorry for the existence of the war, and hoped it would soon end, but only in the restoration of the Union. He had a wife and family at home, he said, and he much preferred their company to the army. Finding that he was exciting a good deal of sympathy, a rebel officer marched up and made a breach through the crowd, through which he could pass. Col. Cameron rode off. He had gone but a short distance when a party of rebel cavalry dashed after him, overtook him, and shot him through the heart. This is the story of an Episcopal bishop who lives in the city.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday the 10th, JOHN GREGORY, aged 48 years.

Funeral at Christ Church on Friday, June 12th, at two o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to assemble at his late residence, 11th street, at one o'clock P. M.

In this city, at the residence of Thomas H. Woolf, on the 11th inst., J. M. HARRIS, formerly of London, England, aged 65 years.

This funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Woolf, to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

The Ford House in this city is for sale at a low price, and is situated on one of the most desirable lots in Janesville. For particulars enquire of BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

Black Silk Sagues,

CIRCULARS and MANTILLAS, and which we will sell at the very

RICE, CAUL & RICE.

SOME elegant styles in the above goods, and made of the very

BEST SILK,

and which we will sell at the very

SMALLS PROFITS.

TOBACCO PLANTS.

100,000 CONNECTICUT Tobacco Plants for sale at 10c per bushel, and 10c per plant.

Something New and Good!

Sterling's Ambrosia, for restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair. It is the best thing in the market. For sale at the People's Drug Store.

HOUSE TO RENT,

A pleasant location, and with all conveniences. Apply to J. D. MITCHELL, at the store of O. Hall, and save cost.

Pay Up!

A soon and pay their bills to J. B. Hartley, at the store of O. Hall, and save cost.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11th.

BRASS BAND & Burlesque Opera Troupe

Twenty Star Performers.

THE MONITORS OF MINSTRELRY.

The Mammoth Ethiopian Confraternity.

CHALLENGE PROGRAMME

as framed by the Mammoth Ethiopian Confraternity.

ETHIOPIAN IRON GLADS.

This popular troupe have just completed a most successful (two weeks) engagement at St. Louis, and will open in this city on Wednesday evening, June 11th, at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

General Express Forwarders Between All Points EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH.

COIN, BANK BILLS, JEWELRY, VALUABLE

and parcels of all kinds, as well as merchandise, at RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collection Department.

Particular attention given to the collection of money and bills, and to the collection of all kinds of PURCHASES sent with goods to be collected.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

This company have recently extended their lines, and established offices at all points on the UPPER MISSISSIPPI, including Winona, Wabasha, Red Wing, Prescott, and all the principal points in the West.

TO RENT.

A comfortable house on the first floor, near the residence of J. C. Wigg, for rent.

REFRIGERATORS!

Warranted Patent Self-ventilating Refrigerators, for sale by

DANCING CLASSES.

There will be an opportunity to take a course in dancing at the 6th inst. Class for

WINE AND LIQUORS.

Having decided to discontinue this branch of my business, I will close out the stock to any one at a

REDUCED PRICE.

or will sell in lots to suit purchasers, if one takes the whole stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Just received and for sale cheaper than ever before.

ANOTHER ADVERTISEMENT.

of Wall Paper!

Embracing some styles never before exhibited in Janesville, just received at

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

of

REMOVED!

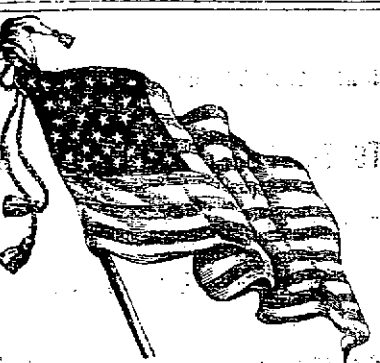
DR. M. E. JOHNSON

has removed to

Jackman & Smith's New Building,

over the Stock Office Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

REMOVED!



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Conscientious Treason.

The Milwaukee News, in answer to our statement that Vallandigham is opposed to the war for the Union, insists that he is only opposed to its policy. But in stating his position, it is obliged to say that he believes in war at all as a means of restoring the supremacy of the constitution in all the states. He is opposed to any war for the suppression of the rebellion; that is his position. The News is careful not to take this ground itself, but argues the case for Mr. Vallandigham. We don't like men who dodge behind somebody else, to say what they dare not utter boldly. Will the News tell us whether or not it is in favor of putting down the rebellion by force of arms? We do not ask you to give an opinion about the policy that has been used, but are you in favor of any war of any sort whatever to subdue the rebels? If you are you are opposed to Vallandigham—if you are not you are as guilty of treason as he is. In times of public danger no man has a right to add to the peril of those in the field, by the assertion of opinions and the inculcation of doctrines, which have that effect or tendency, and it is the duty of the government, or of the military power, to decide what opinion has that tendency, and from that decision there can be no appeal.

You say that Vallandigham has conscientiously opposed the rebellion. We do not know when or where. All the speeches of his we have ever read were against the right of making war upon the rebels. It is too late to talk that kind of stuff when our friends are drawn up in battle array against the rebels. We must support them as they stand there in the trenches, before Vicksburg, and not weaken their confidence in themselves nor in us at home, by vain and idle discussions about whether it is constitutional or right to shoot a rebel. When we see a man or a newspaper continually opposing the war, and every means designed to carry it on, we set him down as a friend of the rebels. Vallandigham appeals to his conscience, but it is the conscience of a Benedict Arnold or a Judas Iscariot. These two noted traitors might have thought it right or good policy to do as they did, and referred to the condition of their consciences as a justification of their treachery, but the sturdy manhood of the world has decided that they were guilty. They had no right to have such consciences. Doubtless Stonewall Jackson believed in the rebellion and prayed for its success, but he was none the less a traitor and an enemy of his country. So it is with Vallandigham, and so we fear it is with the Milwaukee News.

PROSECUTED.—Gov. Yates of Illinois has prorogued the legislature of that state. By the constitution he has a right to do this, if the houses disagree respecting the time of adjournment. This being the case, the governor "took the responsibility" of not acting upon his legal right, at a time least expected by the copperheads. As it is "our situation" they ought not to object. This action of the governor defeats the swindle attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of Chicago in a bill authorizing horse railroads throughout the city.

ENROLLMENT IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—The Wisconsin of yesterday says—"The enrollment for this county is finally completed, and the number of names obtained exceeds those of last year by about 15 per cent. There has been far less trouble experienced in procuring them than was anticipated, although there has now and then been some opposition displayed. The last demonstration reported, was the shooting of Mr. Thomson, one of the enrolling officers in the town of Greenfield, on Wednesday last. No harm was done, however. The list has been made out very thoroughly, and those who flatter themselves that because they have not been called upon, their names have not been taken, may find themselves mistaken one of these days."

COPPERHEAD MOVEMENTS.—A dispatch from Milwaukee to the Chicago Times says that it is the intention of the democratic central committee to call the state convention to nominate state officers at an earlier period than heretofore, probably the 1st of August. H. L. Palmer, W. P. Lynde, Nelson Dewey, Judge Dunn, Col. Starkweather and Benjamin Ferguson, are talked of in connection with the office of governor.

A certain Dr. Grass, who has lately been recruiting for the rebel service in the southern part of Hancock county, Illinois, was recently pursued by two men detailed for his arrest by the provost marshal general. He was mounted and armed when they discovered him. They ordered him to surrender, but he only replied by firing his gun at one of the party, the ball passing through the crown of his hat. They again called on him to surrender, when he put up his horse and tried to escape. Three shots were fired at him, which failed to bring him to. After chasing him three-fourths of a mile, he was killed by the fourth shot—"the constitution" receiving another severe wound at the same time we suppose.

The First of the 900,000.

The Herald was long on needles with regard to the "900,000" soldiers whom it asserted that the Tribune had promised or predicted that a boldly defined emancipation policy would add to the Union armies. From an early day it has insisted that that policy was a failure—that it had added nothing to the national strength, while subtracting heavily therefrom—that the idea of inducing negroes to fight their late rebel masters was ridiculous—that there was no light in them, for, etc. We are happy, therefore, to find in Saturday's Herald a letter from its correspondent with General Banks' army, bearing out the statement of our own correspondent at that point with regard to the splendid fighting of the colored regiment (Second Louisiana) which took part in General Sherman's attack upon the right of the rebel stronghold. The Herald man says:

"No more desperate fighting has ever taken place than that of the division of General Sherman yesterday in the attack upon the right of the enemy's position. Our men defied the storm of iron and lead that was hurled against them as if it had always been their business to do so. They moved steadily forward, under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising. When Ciudad Rodrigo was stormed, the flower of the English army was selected for the 'forlorn hope'; but they, veterans as they were, never moved with firmer step or more solid column than did the 2d division of the 19th army corps in the attack of yesterday upon the right of the enemy's position. It was an impetuous charge, the 6th Michigan and the 12th New York carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet; but they were compelled to give way, for they had massed his troops here, and it became necessary for our glorious fellows to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Not much ground was lost, however; we only failed to maintain our position within the main works. The 2d Regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Col. Nelson, were in the center of the attack, and yesterday upon the right of the enemy's position, and when they came out six out of nine hundred men could not be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. There are other incidents connected with the conduct of this regiment that have raised them very much in our opinion as soldiers. After firing one volley, they did not begin to load again, but went in with bayonets, and when they had a chance it was all up with the rebels."

This, mind you, is the testimony of an enemy—of a Herald man who confesses that he did not believe negroes would fight well till he was obliged to. The fact that they left six hundred dead in the rebel works, out of nine hundred, when compelled by overwhelming numbers to fall back, is not the most essential; they had the advantage, against strong works that had not been breached, under a terrible enfilading fire of all arms, and of course expected to suffer severely. The Herald man says that "they moved forward under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising." To him. Steadiness under a crushing fire is the hardest test of soldierly capacity—anybody can charge in the open field, where the foe stands face to face with you, and as is liable to fall as you are. But to storm heavy fortifications, where you know that nine-tenths of your shots must be utterly wasted and useless—to walk steadily and slowly to all but certain death, with a full knowledge that your life is in the balance, but that you must not stop but good soldiers can endure. And this Herald man says that "the flower of the British army" at the celebrated storming of Ciudad Rodrigo "never moved with firmer step or more solid column" than did this second division of Gen. Banks' army to the assault on Port Hudson, with a negro regiment at the point of honor! And those negroes not merely "fought with the desperation of tigers"—they fought wisely as well as terribly. Knowing well that fortifications can never be taken by standing before them and popping at them with musketry, they fired one volley, they did not begin to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance, it was all up with the rebels. That is the way the bravest veterans charge fortifications; and these were poor negroes, who had never before been in serious action.

Nobly done, Second Regiment of Louisiana Native Guard! though you failed to carry the rebel works against overwhelming numbers, you did not charge and fight and fall in vain! That heap of six hundred dead rebels under the rebel works, and still before them within the rebel works, is a better proclamation of freedom than even President Lincoln's. A race ready to die thus was never yet retained in bondage, and never can be. Lynde the Wood copperheads, who will not fight themselves and try to keep others out of the Union ranks, will not dare to mob negro regiments if this is their style of fighting.

Thus passes one regiment of blacks to death and everlasting fame; but a hundred more are this day mustering to replace it. There will be the field by September, and twice as many forming behind them. Forward!—New York Tribune.

AMERICAN SILVER IN CANADA.—The Toronto board of trade, on Tuesday, agreed to recommend to the merchants and traders of that city generally, to receive silver coin only at an increased discount. "This step," says the Globe, "has been rendered necessary in consequence of the continued depreciation of the dollar, and also to give an extent has this been the case, the silver bills have become almost a curiosity. Besides the great inconvenience of having to carry large quantities of silver, and the constant conflicts which have been waged between buyers and sellers, there is no reason why Canada should suffer the loss of the difference between the real and nominal value of the money she uses. So long as there is more of it in the province than is necessary for the purposes of legitimate traffic, so long must it be below par. It will be perceived by reference to the proceedings of the board that a greater discount has been placed upon the small coin than upon those of larger denominations. We think, all things considered, that this is a good policy. As ten, five and three cent pieces were exempted from the four per cent reduction, large quantities have been collected by the country storekeepers and sent to the city in payment of debts, until the market was glutted with silver, and consequently of less value. If the proposition of the board be adopted this will now be put a stop to."

Aroused by the danger of raids into Western Pennsylvania, by Imboden's Wounded Pennsylvanians and other rangers in the West, the Federal authorities have commenced the organization of a regiment of infantry, twelve companies of cavalry, and four six gun batteries, in addition to existing organizations, to be at all times ready for service in defense of Pittsburgh and Southwest Virginia, against any invasion of the enemy.

About two thousand western troops quartered in St. Louis have just been exchanged, and gone to Vicksburg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special to the Chicago Journal.—The N. Y. Evening Post's special from Washington, says: "The fight between the cavalry and Stuart's force yesterday, was a very brilliant exploit. One man crossed the Rappahannock and made an attack, driving the rebels from their entrenchments, and took a great body of prisoners—number unknown."

"From officers who participated in the fight, it has been ascertained that yesterday morning two brigades of Pleasanton's cavalry, under Buford, made an important reconnaissance toward Culpepper, and had one of the most obstinate combats of the war. The force was composed of Buford's brigade and another brigade under Col. B. F. Davis, supported by two batteries of artillery and two regiments of infantry as a reserve. At 12 o'clock on Monday night, the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock. At three o'clock in the morning the men were called. At four o'clock they crossed the ford. Beyond the ford was a semicircle of woods, with a range of rifle-pits along the edge of the timber, and a line of pickets guarded the ford and the southern bank of the river. The 3d N. Y. cavalry crossed first, drove the rebels back to their rifle-pits, and after a desperate combat, cleared the woods, the enemy falling back upon their artillery, and maintaining a position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came up, and they were driven back six miles in the direction of Culpepper County House, when our forces returned and re-occupied in good order."

"Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and was of the bloodiest character—mostly hand to hand, with sabre and pistol, and in the woods. The heavy timber was not very dense, so that horses could advance through it, but the undergrowth was thick. "Our loss is terrible, and the slaughter of rebels was fearful. The approximate number of the casualties on both sides are not reported. Col. B. F. Davis was killed. "By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines, their plans have been frustrated and the intended raid of Stuart's forces prevented."

Special to Chicago Journal.—Our position in the rear of Vicksburg is substantially unchanged. Sherman's corps is on the right, McPherson's on the center, and McClernand's on the left, with McArthur on the extreme left. Regular approaches are being successfully made. Our parallels at some points are within thirty yards, and the batteries within 100 yards of the enemy's works.

Blair, with seven infantry brigades, has been to Mechanicsburg, within 13 miles of Yazoo City. Our cavalry, under Col. Johnson, 28th Illinois, met rebel cavalry, under Adams, and drove them. Blair returned from the reconnaissance on Sunday. The rebels were yesterday reported advancing by Hall's Ferry, and also by Mechanicsburg.

Yesterday an advance regiment of Kimball's division, landed at Saluda, had a fight with 2,000 rebels under Wirt Adams, and fell back under cover of gunboats. Other regiments coming up, attacked and defeated them, killing many. Thirty-five prisoners arrived this afternoon. Eleven of our wounded were left at the hospital. Banks has invested Port Hudson, landing at Bayou Sara. He had a great battle in the rear of Port Hudson on the 27th of May, gaining a victory, and driving the rebels into their stronghold, where he is now besieging them. He has been reinforced by Hunter, from South Carolina. The rebel garrison is said to number only about 500.

Our wounded here have all been amply taken care of. Those who could be, have been moved to the Memphis Hospitals. Others are in field hospitals, and doing well. Several sanitary boats from the states have arrived. They found all the wounded taken care of. The management under Dr. Hough, of Grant's staff, is the subject of universal praise. All contributions for the wounded should be through sanitary committees.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The opinion of General Grant, that Johnston will attack our forces at Vicksburg, is reiterated. It is reported by a gentleman just from headquarters, that Grant considers his position as good as could be found elsewhere, and that if the government will reinforce him properly, he thinks the great battle of the southwest may as well be fought there as at any other place.

The government is certainly doing all that could be asked. Our reports from Vicksburg are to Friday evening.—There is no important change.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A statement prepared at the adjutant general's office, for the provost marshal, shows that Wisconsin has furnished 1,126 men in excess of all calls for troops. Of those sent into the service, 41,849 volunteered, and 1,739 were drafted; making a total of 43,588. The first congressional district, including Milwaukee county, is deficient 420; and the fourth district, including Ozaukee and Winnebago counties, is short 821.—Both districts are largely democratic.

The Journal has the following particulars of the shooting of Douglas, the enrolling officer in Dodge county. He had just commenced the performance of his duties, and had called at one house and taken the names of those subject to military duty; while proceeding to an adjoining house he was fired at from behind a clump of bushes. The ball struck him in the right shoulder, and he fell to the ground, recovering himself, he was considered mortally injured, and he died a few minutes later. The wound was inflicted at a distance of about 100 yards, and he had been previously shot. The wound was considered dangerous, but he was not beyond hope of recovery. Prompt measures will be taken to punish this outrage, and prevent like occurrences. A great Union mass meeting was held at Waterloo, twenty-five miles east of here, yesterday. At least 5,000 persons were present, and the processions of delegations from the surrounding towns were miles in length. A spirit of earnest loyalty was manifested.

The attendance at the Western Sunday School Convention is considerably increased to-day and nearly 400 persons from abroad are present. The exercises to-day have been exceedingly interesting. Tonight two churches are crowded to listen to the addresses on behalf of the National Christian Commission for the benefit of the soldiers.

Washington, June 10. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The explosion of the magazine at Fort Lytle yesterday was one of the most singular events

of the kind on record. How it occurred cannot now be fully explained, but it seems that Col. Schuyler, commandant at the fort, fearing the damaging influence of moisture in the magazine upon the ammunition in store there, ordered an examination with a view to replace any that had become useless. The powder was found to be in the magazine, and it was at the time, 116,000 pounds of powder, besides a large quantity of shell and canister.

Twenty-six men were detailed for this work, selected on account of their reliability. While refilling one of the shells or examining its fuse, by some means it exploded, instantly killing the man who had held it. The flames from this shell were soon through the vent of the magazine, and in eight seconds from the time of the explosion of the shell the whole magazine was blown up. Twenty-one of the twenty-six men were injured, and of these, together with fourteen men in another part of the works, were badly injured. Some of the escapes are almost miraculous. Officers' tents in the fort were torn to shreds, but the officers were uninjured. One sentinel was thrown more than one hundred and fifty yards, into a clump of bushes. He clung instinctively to his musket during his sudden fall, and finding himself unhurt he coolly walked back to his post, shouldered arms and saluted on a similar aerial trip. A piece of shell struck a musket rest, across the arm of another sentinel, out of the stock between his hand and his body, passed under his arm and left hand, remaining in his other hand without doing him any injury, whatever. The family of the Ordnance Sergeant was at dinner in a small frame house in the fort. The house was torn to splinters, not a piece being left standing, and yet, strange to say, not one of the inmates received a hurt. The force of the explosion seemed to be upward rather than downward, and it is explained by the fact that the magazine was a deep excavation, covered with earth and logs.

For some days past, the citizens of a portion of Rush county have been threatening the life of any one who attempted to enroll their names in accordance with the recent act of congress. These threats were so numerous that Deputy Marshal Frank Stevens, with two deputies, followed close behind the enrolling commissioner. While the commissioner was in a house, asking the ladies some questions relative to their husbands' ages, etc., Stevens and Clayfield drew up in a buggy, and stopped. Some men who were in the house, fired upon them, killing Deputy Marshal Stevens, and mortally wounding Clayfield. The commissioner, who was in the house, fled, and received one ball through his hat and a second through his coat, in escaping. Mr. Stevens is a highly respectable citizen, and his death has caused great excitement throughout the district.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 10. Special to the Tribune.—Gen. Brooks has been assigned to the command of the department of Monongahela, consisting of that portion of Pennsylvania which lies west of Laurel Ridge, with the eastern counties of Ohio and northern counties of Virginia. In recent semi-official telegrams from near Vicksburg it is stated that rebel deserters and prisoners named yesterday as the last day to which it was possible for the rebels in the place to hold out. The statement made in private letters that the works defending Vicksburg are much stronger than those at Belmont, is not more exaggerated. Admiral Porter was in Crimea while the siege was in progress, declares this to be so. Chaplain Sage of the 4th Michigan, was fired upon and twice wounded by guerrillas near Deep Run on the Warrenton road, day before yesterday. He succeeded in making his escape with a wound through his arm and in the back, which are not considered dangerous. Several more of our men have been fired upon near Deep Run by some of Mosby's men.

A portion of Gen. Stahl's cavalry, under Major Bruner of the 1st Michigan, who was sent out to make a reconnaissance towards the Blue Ridge, arrived safely in Winchester yesterday. They were through New Baltimore and Front Royal, where they encountered 500 rebel cavalry, whom they drove off. At Barton's they met 150 rebels, whom they charged and routed. We had only two men wounded.

Capt. Houston, of the 2d Pennsylvania, returned yesterday from a reconnaissance to Upper Merion, where he met the party under Major Bruner. The rebels did not counter any force of the enemy. At Aldie they learned that Mosby was expected there with 200 men and three pieces of artillery. They returned with about 50 prisoners and a number of horses. Among the prisoners is Minor Thompson, a rebel spy, and a guard whom he attempted to bribe. Richmond papers of the 6th report all quiet at Vicksburg, and give a Mobile telegraph of the 4th, that we have been repulsed at the 4th, and that the rebels of an arm to Gen. Banks. Our loss in the late Vicksburg fight it gives at 40,000, Confederate loss 4,000.

WASHINGTON, June 10. Special to Herald.—It has been determined to accede to the request of Admiral Farragut to be relieved from his present command. Admiral Dahlgreen is understood will take his place as soon as the Vicksburg matter is settled. It is said also neither Admiral Dahlgreen nor Admiral Foote, although assigned to active service, is to abandon his position as head of bureau in the navy department.

No change relative to position on the left at Fredericksburg. Twenty-eight pieces are visible in the rebel batteries opposite our left. Some of them 20 pound Parrotts. A deserter who came over yesterday states that the rebels have two grand divisions in front of division of the 6th corps, which has crossed the river. The rebels appear to be in full force in and about Fredericksburg.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, June 11. Rumors are afloat of a disaster at Vicksburg. No information either way. It is understood that advices from Vicksburg to the north have been received in Washington, and that thought to be of an important character. The reported repulse of Banks at Port Hudson in the Richmond papers undoubtedly refers to the portion of the 27th. Up to noon to-day no intelligence of any disaster has been received at Washington. Flour dull and drooping, 5.50a5.70 for extra state. Wheat a shade firmer, limited supply and fair demand, at 1.18a1.38 for Chicago spring; 1.21a1.40 Milwaukee spring; 1.41a1.50 winter red; 75a76 for old, 72a75 for new. Corn steady at 75a80. Pork dull. Lard dull and heavy at 9a9.25. Whisky quiet at 44. Stocks firmer and moderately active. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 41. Reading 100a; Erie 93a; New York Central 119a; United States 68a; coupons 130a; 6-71 coupons 95a; 7-30 105a. WASHINGTON, June 10. The government has received advices from Grant to the 8th inst., saying that everything was progressing satisfactorily.

A Great Secret Revealed.

From the New York Evening Post.

Another of the great geographical puzzles is solved. The sources of the sacred Nile, unknown, but inquired after for thousands of years, and an object of curiosity to the intelligent from the days with Herodotus could get no satisfactory account to the present; are at last revealed by an adventurous Englishman, Capt. Speke. In a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, printed in English journals received this morning, the fortunate discoverer writes: "I said I would do it, and I have done it. The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahri Abiad (White Nile)."

Sir Roderick Murchison adds: "This discovery by Speke and Grant, by which the southern limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age, and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud." The lake Victoria Nyanza, which these two Englishmen have thus ascertained to be the true source or headwaters of the Nile, was discovered by Capt. Speke on the 26th of August, 1858. He set out with Capt. Burton, and left the latter at the Lake Tanganyika, and pushed on until he reached Victoria. He reported this water to be extensive, the southern extremity lying about one hundred and fifty miles south of the equator, and the northern reaching at least a degree north of the equator, in longitude 34 degrees or 32 degrees.

Capt. Speke returned to England convinced that this lake he had discovered was the true source of the White Nile. Capt. Burton ridiculed the supposition, and it was regarded with doubt by the geographical public. Persuaded that he was right, and determined to prove it, Speke returned to the African coast, organized a new expedition, and left Zanzibar with it September 25th, 1860.

About a year ago, on the 11th of April, 1862, they were reported in latitude 1° 30' south, having discovered a river which they believed to be the first certain branch of the Nile. About the end of March last, he and the small remnant of his party arrived at Khartoum, having followed the stream from the lake Victoria Nyanza down. Of seventy men who formed his retinue, leaving Zanzibar, only seventeen remained with him.

It was a happy accident for Captain Speke, that the first letter he opened on emerging from the darkness of an unknown land communicated to him that he had, during his absence, received the highest reward the Royal Geographical Society can bestow, for his discovery of the lake in 1858. He writes:

"I think I may safely say that I never felt so rejoiced as I did when Peterhick delivered to me your letter, notifying me that the Royal Geographical Society had added to me their Founder's Medal, for the discovery of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, the more so as the kind expressions in your letter reached me just as my trials were over."

In another letter, written March 30th, from Khartoum, he says: "We left Peterhick, wife and doctor all well at Gondokoro. Baker, who was the first Englishman we met with, gave us assistance in boats, stores and money."

The "doctor" mentioned can scarcely be Dr. Brownell, an American, whose death was announced some months ago. But it was also reported that Mr. Peterhick had been killed, and this appears now to have been an error. Thus, a geographical problem as interesting as that of the northwest passage, and longer than that of the subject of intelligent speculations and research, is at last solved. The stubborn earth has given up another of its secrets, and there remains now no great prize for geographers and explorers to strive for. Bayard Taylor wrote, some years ago, "Since Columbus looked upon San Salvador, the earth has but one emotion of triumph left in her bosom, and that she reserved for him who shall drink from the fountains of the White Nile."

Treasonable Conspiracy.

It will be remembered that at the time of the arrest of the Knights of the Golden Circle, at Reading, Pa., some weeks ago, the whole affair was derided by the copperhead press. The trial of Huber and the other leading conspirators has just been concluded in Philadelphia, and four of the traitors, viz: Huber in \$2,000, Oxenider in \$1,600 and Dr. Illig in \$1,500, have been required to give bail to take their trial at the next term of the court. Some of the testimony in these cases was highly interesting. One witness, who overheard a conversation at which Huber was present, testified:

"I was in the kitchen when the people came in and went into room; there were about forty persons there. I heard Huber tell them that if they should get drafted they should get pistols and resist being taken; this was after they were sworn in; I did not hear all that was said; they were standing with their hands upfired; I was looking through a knot hole in the door of the room; Huber was standing by a table six feet long; he was talking against the republicans; heard him say if the secretaries were to come here, then the members were to raise their hands three times; this would lead to their recognition by the accessories, and their property would not be disturbed. If one member met another, he should say H O, and if the other man was a member, he would reply R D. The grip was given to each man by Huber, and he explained it. [Here witness shook hands with the interpreter, to show the sign. It seems to be the pressing of the forefinger on the wrist about where the pulse beats.] Huber said that whenever a meeting was desired to be held, they must say to him, and he would come. They must not mention anything about the meeting, but merely say in the note the words 'come and pay your debts.' He would understand by this what they meant."

The oath administered, as testified to by several witnesses, bound those who took it "to go against the emancipation proclamation, against the confiscation bill, and must resist the draft."

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have already purchased the iron for the track from Columbus to Portage City. The contracts for grading will be let, we believe, next Saturday, and the work at once commenced.—This link will make the distance from Milwaukee to La Crosse 193 miles.

The Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company and the Chicago and Milwaukee Company have been consolidated, leaving but one company from here to Chicago, under the consolidated management. This company are determined to have a connection through the city with the roads running west and northwest. We hope, in a few months, to be able to announce that a union depot has been agreed upon. The Milwaukee and Northern Illinois Railroad Company have also advertised for contracts to grade that road, a part of which will unquestionably be put in running order this fall.

The Fond du Lac Air Line Road is to be organized in a few days. Several large subscriptions have been promised to commence with.—Wisconsin.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL CAMERON.

A few days after the evacuation of Jackson by our forces, Gen. Grant sent two wagon loads of provisions back from our front upon a flag of truce for the use of our wounded there. The officer in charge was a major of the 2d Illinois cavalry. When within two miles from the town our men were met by the rebel pickets, who at first did permit them to proceed no further. The major, in command, refused to deliver the provisions to any other person than the Union surgeon in charge of our wounded at Jackson, and was finally allowed to enter the town, blindfolded, while Confederate soldiers drove his teams. He found the citizens very much excited, and very indignant about the sacking of the city by our soldiers. They insulted him repeatedly.

While there he heard of the murder of Col. Cameron, of the 47th, Illinois, by a party of rebel cavalry. Col. Cameron remained behind our forces after the evacuation of Jackson, to urge stragglers forward. He was alone without any of his command. At the public square a crowd of citizens surrounded him, and commenced heaping violent abuse upon him. He replied to them kindly and pleasantly that he was sorry for the existence of the war, and hoped it would soon end, but only in the restoration of the Union. He had a wife and family at home, he said, and he much preferred their company to the army. Finding that he was exciting a good deal of sympathy, a rebel officer marched up and made a breach through the crowd, through which he could pass. Col. Cameron rode off. He had gone but a short distance when a squad of rebel cavalry dashed after him, overtook him, and shot him through the heart.—This is the story of an Episcopal bishop who lives in the city.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday the 10th, JOHN GREGG, aged 70 years. Funeral at Christ Church on Friday, June 12th, at two o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to assemble at his late residence, Black street, at one o'clock P. M. In this city, at the residence of Thomas H. Woollicott, on the 10th inst., JAMES H. HARRIS, formerly of London, England, aged 65 years. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Woollicott, to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

The Ford House. In this city is for sale or rent, 14½ pleasantly situated and one of the most desirable hotels in Janesville. For particulars apply to J. H. DAVIS, BENNETT, GARDNER & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

Black Silk Sagues.

CIRCULARS AND MANTILLAS, JUST RECEIVED BY RICE, CAUL & RICE.

SOME elegant styles in the above goods, and made to order. In this city, at the residence of Thomas H. Woollicott, on the 10th inst., JAMES H. HARRIS, formerly of London, England, aged 65 years. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Woollicott, to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

BEST SILK.

and which we will sell at the very SMALLER PROFITS. J. H. DAVIS, BENNETT, GARDNER & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

TOBACCO PLANTS.

100,000 CONNECTICUT Tobacco Plants for sale at 10c per hundred. G. H. DAVIS, Janesville, Wis.

Something New and Good!

Sterling's Ambrosia. FOR RESTORING, Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, and for use in the hair, in the hair, in the hair. For sale at the People's Drug Store. J. H. DAVIS, BENNETT, GARDNER & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

HOUSE TO RENT.

In a pleasant location, and with all conveniences. Apply to J. H. DAVIS, BENNETT, GARDNER & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

Pay Up!

All those who are indebted to me will please call on me and pay their bills to O. P. HARTLEY, at the store of C. D. Ball, and save cost. J. H. DAVIS, BENNETT, GARDNER & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITES.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15th.

BRASS BAND & Burlesque Opera Troupe.

Twenty Star Performers. THE MONITORS OF MINSTRELTY. The Mammoth Ethiopian Confederacy.

W. HOSER throughout the north, east and west has been a succession of the most brilliant triumphs, will be repeated here.

CHALLENGE PROGRAMME

as above. Everything new and original, pronounced in this line style peculiar to these.

Popular Group Song.

This popular group song has just completed a most successful (two weeks) engagement at St. Louis, performing to crowded and enthusiastic audiences nightly, and will appear in Chicago, the 22nd inst. Doors open at 7½, commence at 8½, tickets 25c. R. R.—One hundred dollars will be returned to front for each ticket sent to the manager.

SAM SHARPLES, Manager. J. H. DAVIS, BENNETT, GARDNER & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

American Express Company.

1863, 1863. General Express Forwarders Between All Points EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH.

PACIFIC EXPRESS is sent on a first class passenger train, and delivers all parcels at the place of destination, provided with iron boxes for security of valuables. The unequalled facilities and great extent of the route, and the rapidity with which they can be transported with the greatest safety and speed.

Gold, Bank Bills, Jewelry, Valuable Packages.

and parcels of all kinds, as well as merchandise, AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

Table with 3 columns: Mail Name, Destination, and Time. Includes entries for Chicago, St. Louis, and other regional routes.

From Gen. Boscawen's Army.

Editors Gazette:—The army of the Cumberland is soon to be on the move again. The troops have seven days' rations. The headquarters men and ourselves have 15 days' rations. I think you may look for news from here soon. The troops all move light—the men are allowed to carry only one blanket, one pair each of drawers and socks, and one shirt. Everything else, even to portfolios, are to be thrown away or sent to the rear. I will write you more fully as soon as we get where I can.

J. M. KIMBALL.

DEDICATION.—The Universalist house of worship, recently erected in Monroe, Green county, the first church edifice in the place, will be opened for permanent use, by appropriate religious services, commencing at 10 1/2 A. M., on Wednesday, June 24th.

We are assured that the liberal-minded people of Monroe will have their latch-strings on at that occasion.

New Postal Rates on Newspapers.

The law passed by the last United States congress fixes the rates of postage on newspapers as follows: Daily, per quarter, .35 cts. Six times a week, .30 cts. Tri-weekly, .25 cts. Semi-weekly, .10 cts. Weekly, .05 cts. —weight not to exceed four ounces. The new rates take effect July 1, 1863.

ANOTHER WARNING.—It seems almost useless to repeat the warnings against the danger of jumping upon railroad cars when the train is in motion.

Among boys especially the practice appears to have a fascination which no considerations of danger will overcome. We have frequent records of accidents, some of them of a very serious nature, about the depots in this city, and the following in Chicago adds another to the many warnings we have given:

Boy Killed by the Cars.—Yesterday morning about half past eight, Daniel Tean, eight years of age, son of John Tean, was accidentally killed by the cars near the Northwestern passenger depot. He was standing on a pile of sand some three feet high, near the track, and as a freight train was passing he attempted to jump into one of the freight cars, and fell on the track, the passing car passing over him, causing immediate death. The engineer did not see the boy, and knew nothing of the accident until after the train stopped.

Notice.—All persons indebted to me, must call before the 20th inst., and settle their accounts, or their names will be published stating the amount each is owing.

H. D. SMITH.

The body of Col. Bean of the 4th Wisconsin, killed at Port Hudson, has been sent to New York, and will be immediately forwarded to his friends in this state.

How to Prepare Pie-Plant for Hospitals.—Cut in small pieces, and boil for a few minutes in melted sugar or the best syrup; skim it out upon plates, and dry in a moderate oven; pack in cans, a layer of pie-plant and a layer of sugar.

From the 23d Wisconsin.

CAMP GAMBLE, St. Louis, June 6. Editors STATE JOURNAL:—Of guard and seated beneath the shade of a leafy oak, the changes occurring of interest to us are recalled and noted with the hope that they may engage your attention.

We are once again armed and doing duty. Old Dresden muskets weighing twelve or thirteen pounds, from the St. Louis arsenal are our temporary arms. The Enfield rifle, we all like and hope soon to obtain again, is the gun to do execution in steady hands.

The 22d Wis. furnish guard for the 23d Mo., a camp of convalescents, and for themselves. The daily detail is over one hundred men, bringing us on every third day. The 23d Mo. furnish provost guard for the city.

The colored expected next week. Men are getting short furloughs still. Orderly Evan O. Jones, of Co. F, will be promoted to sergeant major, vice Hind, killed at Thompson's Station.

Capt. Isaac Miles, of Janesville, is detailed to command the convalescent troop camp close by us.

In verification of the colonel's prediction, most of the self-furloughed have been returned and entered on old duties cheerfully, ready for any place the good of the country may find for them.

Having lost our instruments at Brentwood, Tenn., when captured, a subscription is being taken for a new set, and we shall again have fine music to enhance the pleasure of these fine evenings.

Good news for the men comes in the promise of six months' pay in a few days; the better from the fact that a month's pay is all we have received since leaving the state.

Recently forty regiments left the Potomac army, and among them were two thousand men who were discharged the service; the question in the minds of many is, where are the rest? The fact close by our last camp, in only one of the cemeteries of St. Louis, lie the remains of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two Union soldiers, the victims mainly of disease, goes far to answer the question. More when we see or do more.

W. H. M.

A Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWARTZ'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Swartz, of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it will cure a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a cure for Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the most wonderful and astonishing of all who have given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JUNE 10, 1863.

We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—white winter, 1.50; 20; good to extra milling spring 1.00; 1.10; fair to good shipping grades, 85c; 80c; rejected qualities 75c. RYE—white 45c; 50c; 60c; 70c; 80c; 90c; 1.00; 1.10; 1.20; 1.30; 1.40; 1.50; 1.60; 1.70; 1.80; 1.90; 2.00; 2.10; 2.20; 2.30; 2.40; 2.50; 2.60; 2.70; 2.80; 2.90; 3.00; 3.10; 3.20; 3.30; 3.40; 3.50; 3.60; 3.70; 3.80; 3.90; 4.00; 4.10; 4.20; 4.30; 4.40; 4.50; 4.60; 4.70; 4.80; 4.90; 5.00; 5.10; 5.20; 5.30; 5.40; 5.50; 5.60; 5.70; 5.80; 5.90; 6.00; 6.10; 6.20; 6.30; 6.40; 6.50; 6.60; 6.70; 6.80; 6.90; 7.00; 7.10; 7.20; 7.30; 7.40; 7.50; 7.60; 7.70; 7.80; 7.90; 8.00; 8.10; 8.20; 8.30; 8.40; 8.50; 8.60; 8.70; 8.80; 8.90; 9.00; 9.10; 9.20; 9.30; 9.40; 9.50; 9.60; 9.70; 9.80; 9.90; 10.00; 10.10; 10.20; 10.30; 10.40; 10.50; 10.60; 10.70; 10.80; 10.90; 11.00; 11.10; 11.20; 11.30; 11.40; 11.50; 11.60; 11.70; 11.80; 11.90; 12.00; 12.10; 12.20; 12.30; 12.40; 12.50; 12.60; 12.70; 12.80; 12.90; 13.00; 13.10; 13.20; 13.30; 13.40; 13.50; 13.60; 13.70; 13.80; 13.90; 14.00; 14.10; 14.20; 14.30; 14.40; 14.50; 14.60; 14.70; 14.80; 14.90; 15.00; 15.10; 15.20; 15.30; 15.40; 15.50; 15.60; 15.70; 15.80; 15.90; 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